

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Parole Admission Report

2001



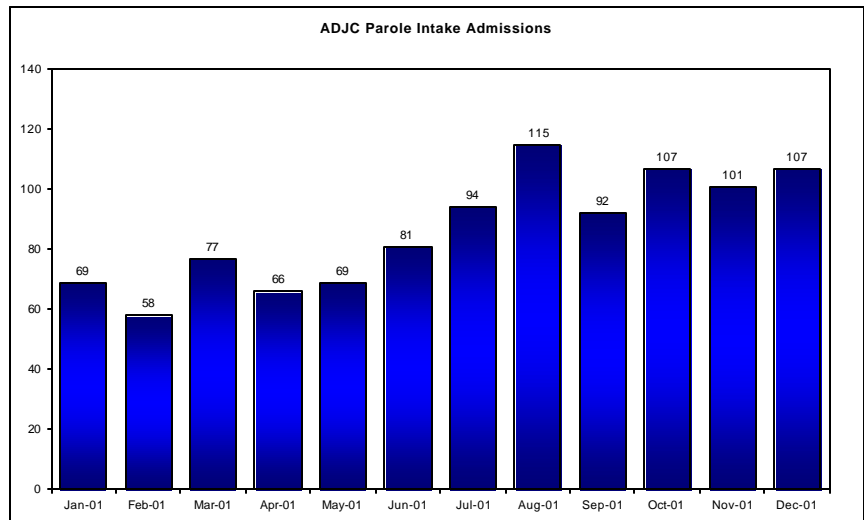
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ADMISSION TRENDS:

There were 1,036 juveniles placed on parole status with the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections in calendar year 2001, a decrease of 9.1% from the 1,139 juveniles on parole status in calendar year 2000.

Over half (52.4%) of the juveniles placed on parole status in CY 2001 were previously new commits to ADJC, a decrease of 10.1% from CY 2000.

The number of juveniles placed on parole status ranged from a low of 58 in February 2001, to a high of 115 in August 2001, with an average of 86 juveniles per month.



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

Overall the demographic characteristics of the juveniles on parole did not differ from calendar year 2000 to calendar year 2001.

Most, (86.2%) of the juveniles placed on parole in calendar year 2001 were male, while 13.8% were female.

Hispanic juveniles accounted for almost half (45.8%) of the juveniles placed on parole. Caucasian juveniles (35.9%) accounted for the second largest ethnic/racial group in calendar year 2001, followed by African American juveniles (9.7%), Native American juveniles (4.6%), and Mexican National juveniles (3.3%). Asian and other ethnic categories represented less than 1%.

The largest percentage of juveniles placed on parole were from Maricopa County (44.2%), followed by Pima County (27.8%). Mohave County, the third largest Arizona county represented 6.9% of the juveniles placed on parole status in calendar year 2001, increasing from 5.0% in calendar year 2000.

Almost half (49.8%) of all juveniles placed on parole in calendar year 2001 were 17 years-old. Almost one-third (30.8%) were 16 years-old, while 15 year old juveniles represented 13.3%. Juveniles 14 and younger represented only 6.1% of all juveniles on parole.

ANOTHER HAPPY ENDING

"Steve" was committed to ADJC in November of 2000, for the offenses of manufacturing an imitation controlled substance and violation of probation, after being placed in county detention. Steve had six prior court referrals to Maricopa County Juvenile Court for such offenses as theft of a credit card, shoplifting, possession of marijuana and drug paraphernalia, and violation of probation, in addition to his commitment offenses.

After successfully completing the 10 month sentence at Adobe Mountain School and individual and family counseling sessions, he was released back into the community.

His mother, because she was extremely impressed with her son's progress, requested that her son be returned directly home from secure care and bypass the continuum program that he was slated to attend.

While on parole, Steven has met all conditions of his parole, including continuation of his individual and family counseling sessions. He has been working full-time and plans to attend a trade school in the fall.

In a letter to Steve's parole officer, his mother wrote, "Steven has done remarkably well since he has been home. I believe he will do very well in the future!!"

DELINQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS:

Most (83.2%) of the juveniles placed on parole had 3 prior felony petitions or less. Only 9.7% of the juveniles had no prior felony petitions, meaning they were adjudicated on misdemeanors or non-delinquent offenses at the time of their last commitment to secure care.

Thirteen (21.7%) was the most common age of the juvenile's first court referral, while 21.2% were 10 or younger at their first referral and approximately one-third (35.4%) were 11 or 12 years old.

FAMILY DYNAMICS:

Relatively Stable	60.8%
Outside Intervention Required	18.5%
Abuse Present	2.9%
Domestic Violence	9.0%
Unknown	8.8%

INITIAL HOME EVALUATION:

Juveniles on parole have many different circumstances that require special services, ranging from substance abuse to family problems, to the physical home environment. These needs affect the juveniles' ability to respond appropriately to ADJC treatment programs. Using the Initial Home Evaluation (IHE) completed for each juvenile as they prepare for parole, we are able to see the detailed information on the caregiver's living situation.

CAREGIVERS LIVING SITUATION:

Most (76.9%) caregivers had a suitable living environment and adequate resources to meet the basic needs of the juvenile returning to their home.

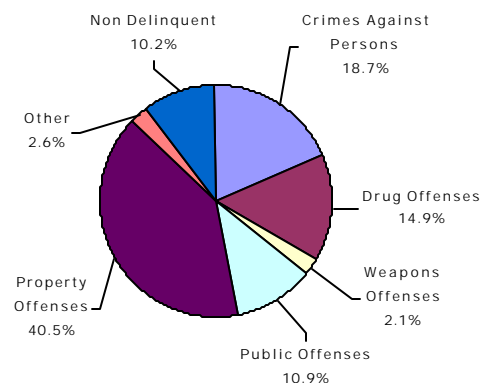
Nevertheless, 8.3% of the caregivers had current financial stress, which resulted in family conflict and need for assistance, or required the juvenile to live with other family members.

In some instances (4.1%), the caregiver had housing, but it did not meet the health/safety needs of the juvenile due to such things as inadequate plumbing, heating, wiring, housekeeping, or size.

Occasionally (3.3%), the caregiver had an eviction notice or the family was homeless, or we were unable to locate the caregiver to make a determination regarding their living situation.

Fully three-fourths (75.1%) of the homes were considered adequate, while 22.4% of the homes were not considered adequate at the time of the assessment.

DELINQUENCY HISTORY:



FELONY CLASS LEVEL

	#	%
Class 1	1	0.1%
Class 2	35	3.4%
Class 3	129	12.5%
Class 4	122	11.8%
Class 5	104	10.0%
Class 6	239	23.1%
Misdemeanor	300	28.9%
Non Delinquent	106	10.2%
Total	1036	100%

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTERS:

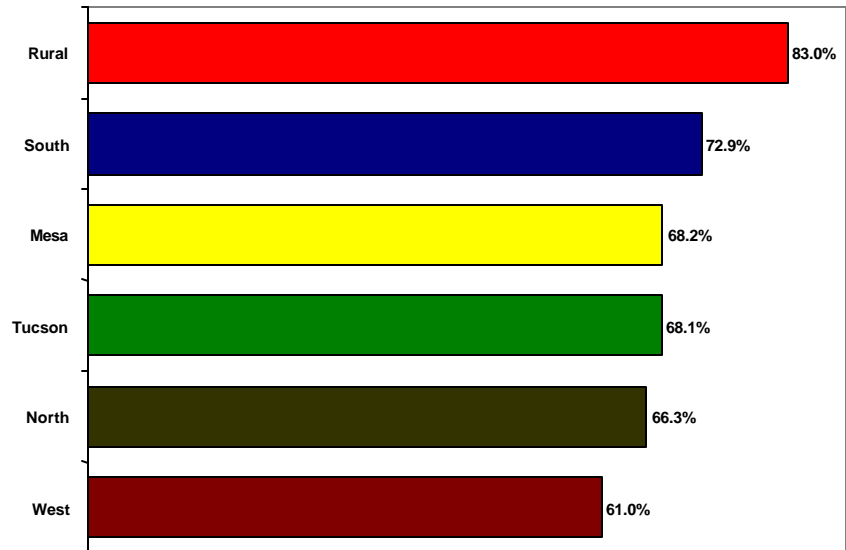
Juveniles are assigned to Community Resource Centers (Parole Offices) before being released from secure care.

North, South, West, and Mesa Community Resource Centers, located in Maricopa County represented the largest number of juveniles placed on parole status (42.0%) in Calendar Year 2001. The average length of stay for the Mesa Community Resource Center was 137 days.

The Tucson Community Resource center was assigned 27.6% of the juveniles placed on parole, and they had an average length of stay of 147 days.

The Rural Community Resource centers, (represent all outlying Arizona counties), had 23.2% of the total number of juveniles placed on parole assigned to their parole officers.

Success Rates by Parole Office



LEVEL OF PAROLE SUPERVISION:

When a juvenile is placed on parole they are assigned a level of supervision, high, medium, or low. The level of care assists in determining the level of community supervision and the intensity of treatment services provided to a youth. Approximately 49.5%, of all juveniles were placed on parole with a medium level of supervision and slightly over half of them were Hispanic (51.1%). Native American juveniles were more likely placed on a high level of supervision along with African American juveniles. Hispanic and Caucasians were more likely placed on medium level while Mexican National were placed on a low level of supervision.

Success Rates by Community Resource Centers

The Rural Parole Office had the highest number of releases (243) and the highest success rate within one year of release (83%). Meanwhile, the West Parole Office had the fourth highest number of releases (97) but the lowest success rate (61%). Among the 2000 release cohort, revocations were more common than ADC (Arizona Department of Corrections) sentences, and no re-commitments were recorded. Overall, only 19% of the revocations were initiated by an Arizona juvenile court re-awarding the juvenile to ADJC. Success is defined as not returning to custody with ADJC or ADC within one year of release.

*Research and Development, *Outcome Evaluation, Sixth Annual Report*, June 18, 2002

LEVEL OF SUPERVISION

	Low	Medium	High	Total
Caucasian	21.2%	51.9%	26.9%	372
African American	12.0%	43.0%	45.0%	100
Native American	12.5%	33.3%	54.2%	48
Hispanic	10.3%	51.1%	38.6%	474
Asian	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	5
Mexican National	32.4%	41.2%	26.5%	34
Other/Unknown	33.3%	66.6%	0.0%	3
TOTAL	15.3% (n=159)	49.5% (n=513)	35.1% (n=364)	(n=1036)